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WILLIE EDOUIN SPARKS Co. Crowded signity. See Amusement column. To the Consumptive.—Let those who langulah under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure temedy at hand, and one easily tried. Withor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very samesting flavor of the oil as heretofore reed, is enlowed by the phosphate of time with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Soid by A. B. Willion, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 15. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.- In London yesterday four of the dynamite conspiracy prisoners, Dr. Gallagher, Whitehead, Wilson and Curtin, were found guilty and were sentenced to penal servitude for life; Bernard Gallaguer and Ansburgh were acquitted. Remors of differences among the German Ministers are current === A conspiracy for the murder of Irish informers is said to have been discovered.

=== The Czar has commuted the sentences of more Nihilists. === There is said to be a growing sentiment at the Vatican in favor of accepting the Prossian Church bill. DOMESTIC .- The jury in the Star Route trial yesterday acquitted all of the defendants. === A

verdict was rendered by the coroner's jury in the Dukes inquest at Uniontown, Penn. === A Prohibition State ticket was nominated in Ohio. The Rev. Charles T. Brooks died in Newport. The appeal of Mongano, under sentence of death at White Plains, was dismissed by the Court of Appeals. = Zebina Eastman died in Chicago. = Count von der Dannersburg was arrested in St,

Louis for stealing.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- In the trial of John Devoy yesterday both Mr. Devoy and Mr. Belmont testified. = Bootjack, Jack of Hearts, Barnes, Monitor, Arsenic and Kitty Clark won the races at Sheepshead Bay. == The Cleveland and Metropolitan basewere defeated respectively by New-York and St. Louis teams at the Grounds. === The Stevens Institute its commence-Technology held = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.11 cents.

a reaction closed steady. THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations inwarmer and clear or fair weather. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 75°: lowest, 59°; average, 66180.

Btocks were active and generally higher, and after

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

By nominating a State ticket the Prohibitionists of Ohio have played directly into the hands of the Democrats. It is impossible to understand by what process of reasoning they thought this would benefit the cause of tem perance. The Republicans are in favor of giving the people of the State a chance to vote for a prohibitory amendment, as well as on a policy favoring the restriction of the sale of liquor. What fairer attitude could be assumed? None, certainly. The Democrats, on the other hand, practically favor free rum. Despite this plain situation the Prohibitionists have turned from the only party that ever has done anything for temperance, to the one that has always been against it. They could not have pleased their worst enemies better.

The work accomplished at the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill last summer was highly satisfactory, but we look for even better results this year. Many improvements have been made in the grounds which cannot fail to add to the comfort of the citizen-soldier while training. A caterer with forty waiters and thirty assistants has been provided. That is indeed comfortable. The only danger appears to be that too much may have been done to render the place attractive; and that instead of feeling as if they were actual soldiers in the field and under strict discipline, the whole affair may seem to the militiamen nothing more nor less than a grand picnic at the expense of the

If the Nihilists refrained from trying to kill the Czar at Moscow, waiting to see if any concessions were forthcoming from him after his coronation, they are probably convinced by this time that they have nothing substantial to hope for. The burdens resting on one or two small groups among the Czar's eighty million subjects have been lightened, and now it is stated that mercy has been extended to several condemned Nihilists. This is very little, and it will not placate the Terrorists themselves in the least. But it will weaken them indirectly by the influence which it will have on the papular mood. The imperial clemency doubtless will be misunderstood and overrated; and for some time recruits for the Nihilist ranks will hardly be so easily obtained as formerly.

The most noteworthy thing about the torpado at Hempstead, Long Island, is that it should have bappened at all. The usual playground of such storms is the Mississippi Val-They seldem get east of the Alleghany tains, because the atmospheric conditions which precede them are likely to be ses perfect here than on immense open plains. However, in fifty years, from 1831 to 1881. re were thirty-five tornadoes in this State. In Kansas since 1860 there have been nearly fort in the reflection that they have paid an

twice as many. There was no loss of life on Long Island; but a dozen barns and houses were unroofed and several buildings were lifted from their foundations. Measured by the havoe it caused, the Hempstead tornado was lamblike in comparison with those which have preceded it in the Western and Southwestern States.

A celt of choice breeding imported from England was easily defeated at Sheepshead Bay yesterday by an American colt. Previously, at Jerome Park, he had been forced to lower his colors to another colt of American birth. But as both the conquerors are sons of imported sires, and as the American horses abroad are suffering a series of reverses this year, there is scant encouragement for arguing that the American race-horse is superior to the English. Nevertheless these contests between representatives of the stock of the two countries always have an element of peculiar interest. Mr. Pierre Lorillard has done a great deal for the gratification of all lovers of racing on either side of the ocean by his extensive and impartial experiments in the way of racing English colts on the American turf and American animals on British courses. But racing is an extremely costly amusement, and Mr. Lorillard's experiments, in spite of occasional brilliant successes, have proved so expensive that he is likely to find few imitators.

In an address before the Medical Department of Syracuse University yesterday, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa made a suggestion which the legislators and doctors of this State should consider seriously. He urged that medical colleges ought not to be allowed to give a license to practise; but that a Board of Examiners, like the Army and Navy Boards, alone should have the power to say who was qualified to practise medicine. In this city, some of the leading instructors in our medical schools are interested in the fees of graduation. It is true that most of them are men of so high character that no scandals have arisen; but the interests of the community would probably be better guarded if all the teachers had to do was to teach. The profession in New-York may not be ready yet for such a change as is suggested; but the point is more deserving of discussion than the revision of the code. Indeed, if the State granted all medical diplomas, it is entirely possible that the recent contentions over the code would not have arisen at all.

THE STAR ROUTE VERDICT.

The jury system is not likely to gain in popular estimation by the verdict rendered yesterday at Washington. The most serious reverse expected for the prosecution was a disagreement; instead of that there comes, after more than forty hours of deliberation, a judgment of acquittal, not only ending this case in triumph for the defendants, but greatly discouraging, to say the least, any further Star Route prosecutions. An exceptionally ignorant jury, with one of its members so dependent upon his daily allowance of whiskey that a few hours' seclusion in the jury-room resulted in a fit, has been engaged for six months in attempting to understand and digest a vast array of details, laid before them at interminable length, and interpreted in one way by one corps of lawyers, and in another way by another corps, until the end has been reached in a verdict which probably no one-not even the defendants-expected. A disagreement would have been regarded as probably a natural result of the situation-in view of the apparent inability of some of the jurors to comprehend the bearings of the evidence they were listening to, the probability that there were some worthless characters among them who were open to bribes, and the comparative intelligence and probable good character of others. But a verdict of "Not Guilty," following the confessions of Rerdell and the array of cumulative evidence of a conspiracy, so far from raising a presumption of buildozing Democrat of the worst kind, and the innocence of the accused or satisfying the public that the evidence was defective, will be occupy for two terms a seat in Congress to thought only to show that corruption and ignorance have combined to do a perfect work.

Dissatisfaction with the jury system seems to be on the increase in the legal profession-a dissatisfaction both with the requirement of a unanimous verdict (which is, after all, a safeguard against a foolish or ignorant majority), and yet more with the system of selection. If modern civilization has exhausted its resources in its present methods of getting "twelve men into a box," the outlook for the future of the jury system is gloomy enough. Probably in no community are these considerations more strongly urged upon the attention of intelligent men than in Washington, and the subject is worthy of consideration in view of the fact that the Star Route trials are not likely to be the last prosecutions for frauds and like offences committed at the sent of government. The negroes form so large a proportion of the population that every jury has its share of them; they numbered one-third of the Star Route jury. The average negro is an ignorant man, perhaps through no fault of his; and thus one dangerous element is apt to be introduced, though in this case the blacks strengthened the jury rather than weakened it. But the chief element of danger at the capital is in the existence of a loose sentiment among certain classes on the subject of making money out of the Government. There is a floating population of men who live by their wits, in the countless ways which are open about a great Government machine, and who would regard the chance to go on a jury in such a case as a brilliant business opportunity. Then there is another class of people, to be found in every community, and well represented yesterday by the crowds who cheered the defendants and shed tears while General Brady shook hands with Judge Wylie. Add to this the unexpressed but still powerful sympathy with defendant officials that will always exist among officials of the more sordid type, and the prosecution of Government frauds, under these circumstances, and with no help from "struck" juries, must seem a wellnigh hopeless undertaking.

It is a question, however, whether even a picked jury would not have been utterly wearied and befuddled by a trial lasting six months. The evidence ran so long a time that much more intelligent persons than composed this jury might be pardoned for losing the connection between the parts. The arguments, especially for the prosecution, were of such a length that probably most of the jurymen had forgotten, at the end, what the beginning was about. Both the prosecution and the Court are open to criticism for permitting the trial to drag on to a point where probably it would have been difficult for some of the jurymen to render an impartial and intelligent verdict, if they had been so disposed. The very character of the jury made it necessary that the case, while made clear, should be presented in as compact a shape as possible. It may be that the defendants owe, in part, to this circumstance, a verdict which will not affect the judgment of the public. They escape the penalties of the law, but they cannot escape general condemnation. The people will perhaps find comextent at least.

THE DYNAMITE TRIALS. The dynamits conspirators have had a fair and impartial trial in London. As American citizens they were entitled to such a trial, and to nothing else. Four of them have been convicted and sentenced to life-long penal servitude. They had no right to ask for mercy when their complicity in a most diabolical plot was conclusively proved, and no mercy was shown when the verdict was rendered. The extreme punishment allowed by the statutes was meted out to them. We believe the verdiet to have been a righteous judgment and the sentence, except, perhaps, in Curtin's case, not one whit too severe. The crimes which they were secretly plotting and practically carrying out in detail have been condemned by public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic as wanton outrages against humanity. Miscreauts who could deliberately engage in so execrable an undertaking deserve as little consideration in America as they have received in Engand. It is for the common interests of civilization among all nations that crimes of this kind should not only be rendered odious, but should be dealt with so sternly that society shall be protected in future against their repetition: All right-thinking Americans will heartily and unequivocally approve of the sentence that has been passed upon these infamous dynamite conspirators.

Two incidents in the court proceedings seem to require special comments. The first is the acquittal of two of the prisoners, Bernard Gallagher and Ansburgh. The evidence against them was in conclusive and the jury have given them the benefit of a reasonable doubt, although one of them was a brother of the chief of the conspirators. The acquittal of two of the prisoners will be accepted as evidence that the conspirators have not been unjustly dealt with, but have been accorded a fair trial and ample opportunities for establishing their innocence. The second episode is the stern rebuke which one of the counsel received from the Bench for a wanton insult directed against the henor of the United States Government. The insinuation that dynamite had been manufactured in America for use against England with the connivance of our Government was a preposterous calumny, and the Bench would have been deficient in common sense as well as international 'courtesy if it had allowed a remark so mischievous and indecent to stand unnoticed. It was withdrawn and the amenities of international criticism were decorously followed. Nevertheless, the American public may as well find leisure for reflection upon the contrast offered between the fate of the conspirators in London and the immunity enjoyed by those who plotted with them in New-York and sent them out to detheir execrable work. In London, something has been done to repress such crimes in future; in New-York, nothing has been done.

THE END OF CHALMERS. There is reason to hope that Brigadier-General Chalmers has made his final exit from political life. An energetic push toward private life was given him on Tuesday by the Republicans of Mississippi. The leaders of the party met with the members of the Republican State Committee at Jackson to consider questions of party policy for the next campaign. Chalmers put in an appearance early and obligingly drew a resolution for the committee to adopt in which he was commended as a "friend and ally" in whom " we have confidence." The resolution was presented to the commaittee and promptly rejected. Subsequently Chalmers endeavored to have himself invited to address the meeting, but failed in this also.

This decisive action of the Mississippi Republicans is commendable. Chalmers is entitled to no sympathy from them. He is in no sense a Republican and never has been. He was a his dishonest election methods enabled him to which he was never elected. When he endeavored to occupy it for a third time, a Republican majority exposed his methods and sent him back to Mississippi so disgraced that even Democratic Congressmen refused to defend him. Then he declared himself an Independent candidate for Congress and was fairly elected, but was cheated out of his seat by a Democratic competitor who used in his canvass the same methods which Chalmers himself had invented and used in former contests. There was a grim humor about this retributive pertormance which was enjoyed by everybody ex-

cept Chalmers. Spurned by the Democrats and ruined by his own inventions, which have come back to plague their inventor, Chalmers concluded to take his rejected wares over to the Republican market, where they have been treated to what we trust is their final kick. His fate is an encouragement in many ways, and especially as an indication of an improvement in moral tone in Southern politics.

A FALLING OUT.

There is a somewhat old saying relating to the time when " honest men get their dues " which, if we rightly remember, is in a measure concerned with the falling out of rogues. Without the least disposition to excite undue hopes on the part of honest men, we feel called upon in the simple interest of the diffusion of current information to remark that in two States in this country questions have arisen concerning the legitimacy of certain nominations of the Democratic party which, although they may not establish the sequence as to honest men, fix with uncommon firmness the fact that for once rogues have fallen out. Honest men may have to wait some time yet for their dues : it will be some encouragement to them to know that the anticipatory condition has been fulfilled.

In Kentucky there is good reason to believe that the nomination of Proctor Knott for Governor was procured by-we were about to sayfraud. Knowing something of the habit of Kentucky, and not being willing to risk a life which we are quite certain one person in the world holds valuable upon a statement which may be held to be offensive by some other Kentucky person who does not so reckon upon his own relation to society, we qualify it by saying that there is reason to believe that the nomination of Proctor Knott was made by a mathematical mistake. Such mistakes have been often made. In this city frequently, In the earlier time, when the most successful Democrat of his period was at the height of his fame : when Mr. Tweed was at the top of Tammany-habitually. Just now, however, there seems to be a strange teeling in Kentucky: a feeling of revolt against the natural methods of the party. The party that stood by Tammany in all its stages, that hip-hip-ed for the Tammany Democracy in the time of Tweed, and without any outward or visible sign of change has hip-hip-ed for it ever since, has come into a questioning mood concerning the legitimacy of nominatious about which there ought never to be any question whatever after the dictum of the "Boss." They are beginning to say in Kentucky that the

enormous price for their escape, in the expenses | for Proctor Knott because he was not the actof two trials, and have been punished to that ual choice of the party in convention. They do say that Proctor Knott was not fairly nominated. Here is a falling out. Being conservative-not to say timid-we do not say among

whom. But this is not all. Just over the border here in Connecticut another and similar quarrel has broken out. From a Democratic newspaper in New-Haven we learn that the nomination of that brilliant young tidal-waver, Thomas M. Waller, was procured also by-and as they do not pull a man up at fifteen paces and a pistol's muzzle in that State for a difference of opinion, we do not hesitate to say it-by pronounced fraud. The New-Haven Union, moved thereto by the love of fair dealing and regard for political morality which for reasons it held in abeyance during the campaign of 1882, has lately been showing up the history of the convention which nominated the present Governor, Thomas M. Waller. It proves by testimony which seems incontrovertible that Mr. Waller was nominated by the fraudulent introduction into the State Convention of delegates acting as substitutes who were never elected and clearly had no right to participate in the proceedings. Some of these persons have turned State's evidence and disclosed the fact that they had no right to act in the Convention. The Union, albeit its Editor has reasons of his own for doubting the wisdom of Governor Waller, makes this exposure in the interest of political morality. It is not claimed that he ought to resign, but the inference is too obvious. We cannot see under the circumstances any other

course open to him. Two things then are patent. Mr. Proctor Knott must decline the nomination for Governor of Kentucky, and Mr. Thomas M. Waller must resign the office of Governor of Connecticut. Nothing else remains. The Democratic party is and must continue to be, at any rate until it gets the prize of the Presidency, the party of pure politics-of not merely honest administration when in power, but of honest practices out of power. We wait for the declination of Proctor Knott and the resignation of Governor Waller. And then !- ah, then !there will begin to be something worth believing in Democratic professions.

"KISSING BY FAVOR" It was a very true thing which the counsel for John Devoy, on trial for the second time for libelling August Belmont, said when he asserted that "crimes a thousand times greater were allowed to remain untried." It was probably not true, as he also asserted, that the vigorous prosecution of this particular case was due to political influence and made in certain political interests. But it was true, doubtless, that had the complainant in this instance been an ordinary citizen, without political or moneyed or other outside influence, he would have been told either that he must go to the civil courts for redress, or to the police magistrate to begin his action, or, finally, that "jail cases, of which there are a great many, must be tried first."

Important cases involving crimes far more serious than libel are thus indefinitely postponed in the court in which this trial was had. We might name a score. We name as one illustrative of all. Witkoski was arrested November 22, 1881, indicted December 8, 1881, and bailed the same day in \$1,500, charged with receiving stolen goods. Mr. William R. Beecher was the assistant in charge, and he pressed the case to trial December 19, but the man had disappeared. A bench warrant was issued to Officer S. Carmack to arrest him. Mo Beecher was retired from office, December 31, 1881, and on February 16, 1882, the officer was ordered to return the warrant unserved. He did so, and the bail has never been forfeited, nor the man rearrested and tried. Nor will he ever be. This is a case worth the personal inquiry of District-Attorney McKeon.

magnificent demonstration of popular respect and affection accorded to him at Birmingham this week. During the last twenty-five years of his active public life he has not only worthily represented one of the most highly educated and progressive constituencies of the United Kingdom, but he has also rendered inenment. It must be a small and ignoble mind that can survey the career of this great and generous Englishman since his election for Durham in 1843 without feeling the inspiring influence of a noble example. May his life long be spared to England and the world as a familiar illustration of the essential nobility of human nature.

As for Americans, they have known for a quarter of a century that he is the heartiest and nost faithful friend they have had in England. He has often lectured them on what he has termed the barbarism of their economic legislation, but they have never resented his blunt sentences. He would be quickly forgiven harsher words than any he has ever spoken He has never been sparing in his praise of American ideas and republican tendencies; but whether he praises or blames, he is always loved and honored in the country whose battle he fought almost single-handed in an hour of dire need. Americans never can forget that he could speak words like these in the darkest period of the civil war: "Mr. Gladstone believes the cause of the North to be hopeless, and that their enterprise cannot succeed. . . .

I have another and a far brighter vision before my gaze. It may be a vision; but I will cherish it. I see one vast confederation stretching from "the frozen North in unbroken line to the glow-"ing South, and from the wild billows of the "Atlantic westward to the calmer waters of the Pacific main; and I see one people and one "language, and one law and one faith, and over "all that wide continent the home of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of every "race and of every clime."

The Yantic, which is now on her way to St. John's, Disco and Smith Sound, has been hastily equipped for her vovage, but is adequately prepared for the work that lies before her. She will not go further than Littleton Island, which lies just beyond the seventy-eighth parallel and in recent êxplorations in that quarter has been considered a convenient Arctic post office. It was there that the Pandora (afterwards the Jeanette) left letters and supplies for the last English expedition, and it was n that quarter that Dr. Hayes wintered and search was made for the Polaris survivors. The barrier of ice ordinarily obstructing Smith Sound lies to the north of Littleton Island from Cape Inglefield to Cape Prescott. The Yantic will find a secure harbor there for a few weeks while the Proteus is attempting to cut her way through the ice to Dis covery Bay. Provided the ship returns in good time and the Proteus meets with no mishap, Commander Wildes and his men will have a reasonably safe adventure and an experience more exhilarating than the ordinary summer manouvres off Hampton Roads and Newport.

That Greenback party of Ohio which has just nominated a ticket of nobodies on a platform of nonsense, would do well to embrace an early opsolid Democracy of that State ought not to vote | portunity to transform itself into a baseball com- | Francisco last Monday was enlivened in an entirely un-

pany, a fire company or a circus. Certainly politics

A finished young woman who was graduated at Vassar on Wednesday delivered an oration on the subject of "Corruption in American Politics," and in the course of it made use of these expressions: Every election brings out a horde of office-seekers who resemble Jumbo waiting for buns. The candidate says to his constituents: 'You boost me up a tree and I'll hook you some apples." These are striking figures of speech, but they suggest that "Corruption of the English Language" would have been a subject more likely to bring the fair orator's abilities into full play.

One of the signs of the decadence of Parliamen tary institutions in Germany is the disappearance of the political leaders. Herr Lasker, the most eminent debater in the Reichstag, has withdrawn from the political stage for an indefinite period in order to visit the United States and study Republican institutions. Herr von Bennigsen has also resigned his seat in the Prussian and German Parliaments and retired from public life in consequence of divisions of opinion in the National Liberal party respecting the Church bill. These men were the leaders of the great party which supported the Chancellor during the creative period of political reconstruction following the wars with Austria and France. Their retirement is an unerring indication that they are disappointed with the practical results of Parliamentary government in the Fatherland. They have become convinced that the legislative bodies are national debating societies and little else; that the Government is Imperial and not Parliamentary, and that the Chancellor has succeeded in degrading not only his associates in the Ministry, but all the leaders of public opinion as well.

A Tammany Alderman declares that of the two he prefers to be "solid" with John Kelly rather than with the people. And yet the Democracy, including Tammany, pretends to be averse to monopo-

Clergymen in rural communities can render most valuable aid to THE TRIBUNE Fresh Air Fund by calling the attention of their congregations and parishioners to this most beneficent work and ap-pointing committees for local organization. A few vigorous words from the pulpit, a single short sermon from the text, "And He took a child and set him in the midst of them," or a personal appeal to the leading families of the congregation, will open the doors of Christian homes to the children of the tenements. The work will be greatly facilitated by the appointment of village or town committees, which can put themselves in communication at once with the Manager of the Fund.

Discharging Republican cierks in the winter and filling their places with Democratic clerks in the summer would appear to be Insurance Superintendent McCall's idea of Civil Service reform.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John W. Garrett has sent his fine Arabian horse, Damascus, as a present to King Humbert of

The Due de Broglie will spend the coming autumn London, and will then attend to the publication an English edition of his collected works.

The Rev. S. G. Green, whose death in London at the age of ninety years has been announced, was one of the best-known Nonconformists in England. He preached the last sermon of his sixty-three

It is said that when the present President of the French Republic was christened, his sponsors bestowed upon him the strangely promisenous and in-definite nomenclature of François Judith Paul. But he calls himself simply Jules.

When Sarah Bernhardt passed through Hamburg recently on her way to Copenhagen and Stockholm, she had forty-six trunks full of baggage, and waxed furious when the customs officers insisted upon exfurious when the customs officers insisted upon ex-amining the contents of every one to the very bottom. The legatees of the late Amasa Stone last week

performed an uncommon but most graceful act. Finding that some of Mr. Stone's relatives, including some to whom he had been especially partial, had been strangely overlooked in his will, they unanimously agreed to set apart each a certain proportion of his or her bequest, and thus make up an equible amount for each one not provided for.

Professor John Stuart Blackie has enlisted with all his soul in behalf of the Highland Crofters. At a recent meeting in London he said that he had re signed the Greek chair at Edinburgh that he might HONORS TO JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. Bright has earned many times over the page its of the degs; but let human beings live and let human brotherhood and charity live."

Madam Mohl, widow of the famous Oriental pinety-one. Many years ago, as Miss Mary E. Clark, she was the leader of the best circle of Eng lish society in Paris, and upon her marriage her in fluence became much wider. Her parlors were daily thronged by learned and distinguished people chimable service to the country at large and to the general interests of civilization and enlightenment. It must be a small and ignoble mind A recent evelone in Berkeley County, South Caro

> lina, ravaged the De Vaux family burying-ground at Belle Isle, where rest the remains of General Francis Marion. Some years ago a tree fell upon and broke the marble slab which, resting upon a brick structure, covers Marion's tomb; and the cyclone brought down another huge hickory tree upon it, reducing the whole monument to a heap of ruins. The epitaph can never again be deciphered upon the marble. It read as follows: " Sacred to the memory of Brigadier General Francis Marion who departed this life on the 27th of February 1795, in the 63d year of his age. Deeply regretted by all his fellow-citizens. History will record his worth, and rising generations will embalm his memory as one of the most distinguished patriots worth, and rising generations will embada memory as one of the most distinguished patriots and heroes of the American Revolution, which ele-vated his native country to honor and independ-ence, and secured to her the blessings of liberty and peace. This tribute of veneration and gratitude is erected in commemoration of the noble and disin-terested virtues of the citizen and the gallant exploits of the soldier, who lived without fear and died without reproach."

GENERAL NOTES.

The managers of the coming Exposition at Louisville, who have directed the preparations for that great enterprise with conspicuous energy and liberality and without resort to begging or braggadecic, hope to em bellish the industrial display with a noteworthy collection of works of art. A fire-proof building for their re ception is now going up in the centre of the Louisville Park. The American Art Union will fill one wing of the gattery with paintings mainly by its own members, and there is reason to hope that the whole collection will be fairly representative of contemporary art at home and

The Canned Goods Exchange of Baltimere has sent to well-informed persons in the tide-water counties of Maryland a circular asking these four questions: Is the supply of oysters increasing or diminishing? If ding, from what cause! What is the most practical remedy! Are the present laws adequate to reach the subject! Undoubtedly the universal answer to the first inquiry will be that the supply is diminishing, for that fact may be considered established by the surveys o fact may be considered established by the surveys by Commander Winthrop and by the reports of Dr. Brooks, Lieutenaut Winthrop and Mr. Euwards of the Census Bureau. The importance of this inquiry is apparent, foi the oystery industry of Maryland, in all its branches, employs 25,000 persons and affords a living to 75,000.

If the promise of the advertisements were performed, the sale at auction of the Blenheim collection of Limoges enamels, by order of the Duke of Mariborough, began yesterday. "The Bienheim collection said The Pall Mail Gazette recently, "consists of some eighty pieces, of varying merit and importance, many of them noble examples of the best period and the greatest artists. There appears to be but one early specimen, the small enamel numbered 21, which represents the Adoration of the Magt. At the other end of the scale are a set of the Tweive Apostles, in the late Italian manner, and signed by one of the Laudins. But most of manner, and signed by one of the Laudins. But most of
the pieces bear the precious signatures 'S. C.' (Suzanne
de Court), 'P. R.' (Pierre Reymond), 'J. C.' (Jean
Courtois), and others of the great age. It was shown at
the Hamilton Palace sale last year that Limoges enamels
had more than shared in the general rise of prices which
all fine and rare works of art have latterly undergone.
It may be expected that the sums paid for the finer
pieces in the Binheim collection will be quite equal to
those given last year."

A meeting of Railroad Commissioners in San

expected manner by C. W. Ayres, who owns a vineyard and a small fruit farm in Freene County. Several farmers had entered complaints of discrimination in freight rates, but on the whole the meeting was rather dull until Mr. Ayres took it upon himself to provide entertainment for the company. He began with a general assault upon railroad management, and gradually warming to his work, was repeatedly called to order for insulting Commissioners Carpenter and Humphreys, whom he finally denounced as "traitors and tools." Thereupon the bailing peremptorily ordered him to set down; but he was not prepared to surrender, and, having exhausted his vocabulary, he drew from his pocket a couple of most unsavory eggs and discharged them at Commissioner Carpenter's head. His aim was fasity and the Commissioner escaped, but the wall and furniture suffered severely. Ayres was arrested at once, much to his own satisfaction, it is supposed; for he is engaged in lecturing through the State and notoriety is profitable.

TOWN TALK-ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS. PERSONAL AND PRACTICAL

PETER FUNK REDIVIVUS .- The arrest of J. H. Langley may, it is hoped, bring to a close some of the numerous "Peter Funk" auctions which have recently been established in all parts of this city. He and his agents were largely instrumental in establishing these on such a legal basis that while the police may be stationed in front of their doors they have no authority to stop the swindlers unless some victim makes a complaint, goes to court as a witness and is contented then to give bail or go to the House of Detention as such witness to await the trial. The officers stationed in front of these places do not even warn persons entering them that the sale is a swindle.

THE THREE GREAT RESTAURANTS. -" How does thappen," Manager McCarthy, of the Hotel Brunswick, was asked, "that the three largest and finest restaurants in the country-yours, Delmonico's and that of the Hoffman House-are congregated here in one part of the city, and practically in one blook. It can not be because of any such reasons as influence the fron or leather dealers or financiers to congregate in one sec-tion, for their business is largely with one another; but I do not see how restaurant-keepers can be anything but rivals or how they can have any business relations with each other." "They have not," he suswored. "Naturally one would suppose that these three restaurants would be in different sections of the city; but this is a peculiar city, and this is a peculiar section of it. It has business enough for all three establishments; and each is placed here, not because the others are here, but because the trade is here. This is the heart of New-York at the dinner hour; and will be for years to come. When the centre of activity is removed further north the restau rants will follow, but you will find that the best of those now here will survive and remain here many years to

STREET-CLEANING ECONOMY.-The Commissioner of Street-Cleaning has just dismissed 100 men and 50 carts, and put the remainder of his force on five days' time, se, as he says, there is not need in this weather for so large a force. It is generally admitted that the streets are much cleaner now than when the police had charge of the work, but they are not so clean that they cannot be improved upon. The Commissioner has a much larger sum of money at his disposal than was formerly approprinted, and people think he ought to do the work much better. His action in cutting down his force so largely in the present condition of the streets is received with surprise. The men in his employ get \$2 for eight hours' work, which is larger pay than laborers receive in other departments, and the work ought to be done in the most thorough manner.

may see in Union Square among the actors in the "Slave Market," or in Wall Street among the slaves of that mart, a small, elderly man who carries, carefully wrapped and strapped, a long tin case containing a parchment which he will display on the slightest provocation, accompanying its exhibition with a rambling account of its nature, origin and exceeding great importance and value. He never offers it for sale—in fact, he refuses to part with it and announces his intention to present it on his death to some historical society. He is a poor man, who ekes out his existence with his pen. He will not part with the parchment for money, but will display and discuss it over a glass of wine or two hour after hour. On such occasions he ex-

AN ENTHUSIAST'S WAR RELIC.-Almost any day one

plains that the document is the original Constitution of the Confederate States, with the signatures of those delegates who originally met at Milledgeville, Ga., for provisional organization. The man was an aide-de-camp on the staffs of Generals Beauregard and Lee while, they mmanded the Rebel Army of Virginia. INVESTORS HONORED ABROAD. -The London Graphic

of May 5 contains an illustration of a fire-ladder used lately for the first time in London, and the letter-press accompanying it explains that it is an American in tion. The paper does not add, however, that for two years the inventor displayed in a building on Broadway, opposite City Hall, a working model of it, and was not mly unable to interest capitalists to the extent of furnishing tunds sufficient to build the first ladder at a cost of \$5,000, but even to induce the Fire Commissioners of that day to look at it or the newspapers to notice it. Captain Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade, while here saw and carried it to London, where it has been put into effective use. Now it will probably become popular here.

EXPERIENCE WITH PRINTERS.-Martin Brown, who Madam Mohl, widow of the famous Oriental probably does as large a job printing business as any scholar Julius von Mohl, is dead at the age of person in the city, sailed on the Britannic on Thursday satisfied, for the first time, that his business will run unionprinters since his union men struck last year and he union men returned to him and were expelled from the union. They have formed a union including only his own printers, by which arrangement each printer pays 25 cents per week, and each sick or disabled one re-ceives \$10 per week out of the fund. He thinks his met are satisfied, and he knows be is.

PUBLIC OPINION.

TOO MUCH FUSS ABOUT INDIANA. There is no telling where the Presidential lightning may strike, but it probably won't hit Indiana, and there is no occasion for anybody to get round-shouldered over the situation.

POLITICAL CHANGES IN THE SOUTH.
From The St. Louis Globe Democrat (Rep.)

POLITICAL CHANGES IN THE SOUTH.
From The St. Louts Globe Democrate (Rep.)
Under the circumstances | the perpetuity of a solid, Democratic South, while the North stamps the meaning of the Democratic policy, is impossible. Some time ago it was predicted that the "solid South" would be broken by the vindication of the right of suffrare of the negro. Now the promise is that it will be broken by its own intelligence and growing material prosperity. We are not sauguine enough to suppose that the coming revolution of the South into its natural lines of political division will occur in time to amount to much at the next Presidential election, though it way. But it can be set down as in axiom that when classes in the North and classes in the South bocome aware of the fact that their interests in the main are identical they will sooner or later form on the same political line. And that things are tending in this direction we are having the evidence furnished by intelligent Southern Democrats themselves.

AS TO PLEASING THE PEOPLE OR THE POLITICIANS.

It is a significant fact that just in the degree that President arthur's course has been denounced by the professional politicians it has been acceptable to the country, and has preduced a general feeling of confidence and respect for his administration. The irresident is a strong party man, and the interests of his party are dear to him. It must be pleasant for him, therefore, to know that at least his administration man not weakened the hold of his party mon public confidence. His course, indeed, has illustrated the trait of the notable saying of President Hayes, that he serves his party best who serves his country most. It is a truth which, however abstractly obvious, administrative officers find very hard to put into practice. But they who resolutely do it have their reward. While the professional politicians sneer, the good sense of the people applands, and the President himself must see that precisely as fast and as far as he disregards the wishes of party hucksters he commends his administration to an honorable place in American history.

MR. CHAPIN AS A REFORMER.

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From The Albany Preus and Entekerbocker.

Mr. Chapin is a very young man and is not expected to be able to look very far back into the past. The "old custom" he speaks of was established away back as far as 1879, when the Legislature first met in the new Capitol. We do not wonder that Mr. Chapin "did not care to talk on a subject" involving so much ancient history. And so far as he is concerued, he but "followed in the fooisteps of his illustrious predecessors"—or, at least, three of them. But, then, Mr. Chapin was elected on a reform basils—a modern reform basils, which is devoted to reforming matters appertaining to others and conserving those relating to one's self.

and conserving those relating to one's self.

HOW TO TONE UP OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

From the Philadelphia Press (Ecp.).

Suppose the President were to take some such man as Hamilton Fish in place of Mr. Freinig any sen—how it would tone up our shambling and pusiling lineas foreign policy, and give dignity and strength it the Administration! Mr. Fashmay be too well advanced to resume active public life, and we mention him tache as a type. But, however advanced, he never was an old fogy, and the country knows him as one of the best secretaries of State we ever had. He was able and vigorous and always upheld the interest, honor and good name of the nation; and as a Republican he had the unbounded confidence of all wings. The broad, elevated, American spirit which Hamilton Fish represented as well as Mr. Bialue, and which has other capable representatives, ought to rule the State Department. And the putful management which subjects our Ministers to the mortification of receiving their instructions through foreign governments, and the numiliating and injurious policy which breaks up a Peace Congress for the American continent just when It has been successfully arranged, one in not to be endured.